



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

But the expedient which the British government has hit upon is, it seems to us, an admirable one. The experiment will be watched with great interest, and if it proves measurably successful, the other leading powers will soon all have their regular annual appropriations for hospitality to foreign visitors. It is understood that the "Minister of International Hospitality," whom the British government will put in charge of the fund, will have \$100,000 a year to administer to begin with. That is a pitiful sum, compared with the gigantic outlays of the government on armaments, but it is a beginning, and it is often the beginning that costs—and counts. Hospitality will some day kill militarism.

Editorial Notes.

Ex-President Cleveland's death, just as we go to press, recalls his services to the cause of international arbitration, of which we shall expect to give some estimate in a future issue.

Germany to
Sign Treaty
of Arbitration.

It is most encouraging to learn that the last official dispatch sent to our State Department by Ambassador Tower from Berlin, prior to his retirement from the ambassadorship there, contained the announcement that Germany was quite willing to enter into a treaty of arbitration with the United States and intended to do so. This information was communicated to Mr. Tower by Herr von Schön of the Foreign Office. It is understood that Secretary Root failed in his first attempt to secure a treaty of arbitration with Germany, because the German government felt that such a treaty would bind Germany and not the United States, as each particular submission would have to be acted upon by our Senate. This difficulty has been obviated by the provision in the new treaties that the foreign nation shall not be held bound until the Senate has given its approval. Germany's course at the first Hague Conference is well remembered, where she not only prevented the adoption of an obligatory arbitration treaty, but for a time imperiled the whole subject of arbitration. At the second Conference, last summer, she likewise prevented the adoption of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration. She declared herself to be willing to sign such treaties with some powers, but not with the less advanced nations. The Kaiser's government has advanced greatly since Dr. Zorn, first German delegate at The Hague in 1899, paralyzed the Conference by the announcement that his government would have nothing to do with any sort of an arbitration treaty. Germany is already convinced that obligatory arbitration is not as perilous to her autonomy and her honor as she had supposed. She has already concluded a treaty of obligatory arbitration with Great Britain and one or two

other powers, notwithstanding her stiff behavior at The Hague in 1899. Her consent to make a treaty with us shows further development, and by 1915 we may be sure that the bogie of "less advanced nations" will no longer frighten her.

The Visit of
Pres. Fallières
to London.

The visit of President Fallières of France, to London, at the end of May, at the time of the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition, was perhaps the most striking and significant of the series of official international visits that have been made in recent years. The ovation given him assumed "imposing proportions." All classes of the population, from the King and Cabinet down, participated in it, in the most cordial and enthusiastic way. The country was "proud and pleased to entertain the head of the French nation." The London correspondent of one of the leading Paris papers, the *Journal des Débats*, who witnessed the demonstration, declared that the welcome given to the French President was unsurpassed by any reception given for the last twenty-five years to the head of a friendly state. The chief significance of Mr. Fallières' visit and reception was that it was the final consecration of the *entente cordiale* between the two nations, which began about five years ago with the visit of President Loubet to London. This *entente*, in spite of some temporary strains, has ever since steadily grown, through the effect of the arbitration treaty of 1903, the Great Diplomatic Agreement of the next year for the settlement of all outstanding disputes, through King Edward's fine spirit and conduct, and other influences, social, commercial, etc. The general feeling in both countries, since President Fallières returned home, is that the *entente* has now become permanent. That was a fine word of King Edward at the State Banquet: "With all my heart I hope that this *entente* will also be a permanent *entente*, because it is necessary for the welfare and prosperity of our two nations, and for the maintenance of the peace which makes for the happiness of the whole world." Equally fine was the French President's response: "The future, I am convinced, will render the *entente* closer for the common good and for the maintenance of the peace of the world." Though some hasty spirits talked of the development of the *entente* into an alliance, this idea seems to have taken no appreciable hold upon the people in general on either side of the Channel. The *entente* was felt to be a friendship based upon the common need and love of peace, not on shallow political expediency. A confirmation of this deeper and truer meaning was found in the fact that the great demonstration in England over Mr. Fallières' visit awakened no bad blood in Germany, between whom and Great Britain relations are steadily becoming more cordial, through the influence of the Kaiser's recent visit to England, that of the hundred and more German pastors, and kindred happenings. It seems as if a new heaven and a new earth were just upon us when great and powerful and hitherto badly hostile peoples begin to behave toward each other like real Christian friends.

**The Sins of
the War Clergy.**

It is somewhat rare to find among iron manufacturers, many of whose products go into war ships and other implements of war, such outspoken condemnation of militarism and its supporters as is found in a recent letter from A. B. Patterson of Robeson, Pa., to the *Reading Herald*. "We claim," he says, "to believe and follow the teachings of Christ. . . The very essence, the life itself of the religion he taught is 'peace on earth, goodwill to men.' With what divine inspiration then should his messengers, the clergy, thunder anathemas against that devilish spirit that would convert that which should be a terrestrial paradise into a veritable hell." Alas! too many of them, he declares, do Satan's work. "They are ever ready with justification of conquest and subjugation of the weak. They are expert manufacturers of euphemistic terms to sugar-coat acts of bloodshed, cruelty and spoliation; perverting facts, making the worse appear the better part." For example, Archbishop Ireland, an eminent prelate, recently declared universal peace to be an iridescent dream, and urged our country to increase its armaments in order to meet an invasion from somewhere,—a thing about as likely to occur, Mr. Patterson thinks, "as our destruction by a comet." In vigorous terms he rebukes the Jingo press and the political demagogues who have been "doing their worst" to bring on a war with Japan, whose "government and people have borne these wrongs with great patience" and have taken every opportunity to express the most friendly feelings and the strongest possible desire for peace. "German scares and English scares and 'yellow scares' are worked for all they are worth to secure the piling up of millions upon millions in battle-ships, 'not needed in the slightest for defense.'" "The claim that only by our having the biggest navy can peace be assured is worthy of opera-bouffe." That would logically require each of the big powers to have the biggest navy—a bold case of *reductio ad absurdum*. Referring to the disarming of the Great Lakes, Mr. Patterson urges the United States to take the lead in a movement for something similar among the nations. In this way "a resplendent glory such as history has never chronicled" would come to us, "and real Christianity would receive an impetus that a thousand years of preaching could not effect." This is all admirable, but will not Mr. Patterson now try his hand against the war-like business men, whose sins of commission and omission on the peace question are probably even more numerous than those of the clergy?

**Education in
Peace Principles.**

Secretary Root's letter to the Pennsylvania State Peace Congress, which we had not space to print last month, is so admirable in spirit and content that, though a little belated, we are sure our readers will all be pleased to see it. It is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1908.

"STANLEY R. YARNALL:

"Dear Sir: I regret my inability to be present at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference, to be held in Philadelphia from the 16th to

the 19th of May, and at the banquet on the evening of the 19th.

"I am very sure that the result of following your admirable program will be most useful. The true work of promoting peace is not so much a matter of diplomacy as it is a matter of education. The great obstacle to the peaceful settlement of most international disputes is to be found in popular intolerance of concession. Peaceable settlement usually involves mutual concession, yet when two international negotiators are called upon to make the concessions necessary to settlement, both have to face the probability of popular condemnation if they give up anything. It is ordinarily much more popular to bring on a war than it is to avert one. When the people of the civilized countries have been educated up to the spirit of fairness and just consideration for the rights of others, so that the situation is reversed, the danger of war will be, in a great measure, ended.

"Very sincerely yours,

"ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of State*."

On account of the absence of the office force at the London Peace Congress there will be no issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* in August. The September number will contain an extended report of the Congress. Secretary Trueblood, accompanied by his daughter, Florence Esther, sails on July 4 on the "Republic" from Boston. They will spend the two weeks preceding the Congress resting in the north of France. Rev. Charles E. Beals, the Field Secretary, and Mrs. Beals sail on the same ship and will spend on the Continent the time till the Congress opens. Rev. J. L. Tryon, the Assistant Secretary, will sail on the "Ivernia" from Boston on the 14th inst., and goes direct to London. We are already assured that there will be fifty or more delegates from this country, representing the American Peace Society, the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, the New York Peace Society, the Southern California Peace Society, the Intercollegiate Peace Association, the Peace Association of Friends in America, the American Unitarian Association, the Cincinnati Peace Society, the Congregational National Council, the New England Friends' Yearly Meeting, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, the Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association, and other religious, commercial and philanthropic associations. The American Peace Society has already appointed thirty delegates and will have a few more. The Congress will open on Monday evening, July 27, with a reception to the delegates in the Victoria Hotel. During the day, Monday, there will be a conference on the "Christian Aspects of the Peace Movement," in Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 11.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. The Bishop of Hereford will preside in the forenoon and Dr. Horton in the afternoon. Dr. Francis H. Rowley of Boston has been asked to speak for the American churches. The sessions of the Peace Congress proper will begin on Tuesday morning and continue until Saturday morning, August 1. The headquarters of the Congress will be Caxton Hall, Westminster, where letters may be sent in care of the Peace Congress.